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Washington LABOR MARKET

Washington State
Employment Security

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

December 1990

Highlights

Stormy Conditions For The Weather And The Economy

November was anything but your typical blustery fall month. Severe weather conditions lashed western Washington causing flooding and storm damage estimated in the millions of dollars. While the weather was foremost on most minds, the economic barometer was also a cause for concern. Tensions in the Persian Gulf pushed oil prices to over $35 a barrel, threatening to drag an already sluggish national economy into a protracted recession.

The local economy to date has felt little of the slowdown being experienced in the northeast and the central Atlantic states. While the major economic indicators for Washington have indeed eased from the exuberant pace of 1988-89, the overall growth rate continues to be positive. And, the month of November was not out of the ordinary.

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LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The normal pattern for November is for the resident labor force and employment to pull back, unemployment to rise, and the unemployment rate to jump. Such was the case this year. However, even though the rate of unemployment rose from 4.7 percent in October to 5.2 percent in November, it still stood well below that of the nation at 5.8 percent and the prior-year average of 6.0 percent.

Historically, the jobless rate in Washington usually tracks above the national average. The reason is that this state's economy has a higher concentration of seasonal industries, such as agriculture, food processing, and forest products. Washington also has a higher concentration of cyclical industries, those sensitive to broad-based swings in economic activity. As a result, at any given time there is a greater possibility of workers being jobless than at the national level.

Fortunately for Washington, the cyclical pressures influencing other parts of the nation have been less obtrusive locally. Yet this is no cause for smugness. Washington's economy tends to lag the nation as a whole. In addition, it could very well be that the Washington economy will be somewhat insulated from these cyclical pressures this time around. The Boeing situation is very strong and should remain so; air carriers have little choice but to replace their aging fleets. But the word from the pundits is, *"Don't bet the farm."*

Resident Civilian Labor Force
Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Nov 1990 *Preliminary*	Oct 1990 *Revised*	Nov 1989
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,461,700	2,465,500	2,473,000
Employment	2,332,900	2,350,700	2,325,400
Unemployment	128,800	114,800	147,600
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	4.7%	6.0%
National Unemployment Rate	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.
Sources: Employment Security Department;
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Wage and salary employment reported very modest positive movement between October and November – a mere 600 jobs. In 1989, the state boasted a gain of 3,700 jobs in the same period. In 1988, the gain was an even more impressive 11,800 jobs. It is more than obvious that the state has shifted to a lower growth plane.

The November period actually held some pleasant surprises. At this time last year, many were bracing for the layoffs announced by The Boeing Company. This November, however, employment in the aerospace sector increased by 700. While November employment was 2,000 workers below the same period of a year ago, it was much less of than the 6,000 downturn which had been forecast.

There are still questions about the viability of some military contracts. The B-2 question is still up in the air as is the new tactical fighter. The troubled A-12 program at a Boeing competitor may actually work to Boeing's advantage. On the other hand, the larger commercial base, which occupies upwards of three quarters of Boeing's operations, remains intact with a backlog extending beyond 1995.

Waiting For The Ax To Fall

Lumber and wood products manufacturers employed 1,200 fewer workers in November. It is difficult to discern whether this resulted from the impact of the spotted owl or declining housing demand. Most likely it was the latter.

The U.S. Forest Service plans to protect the spotted owl were put into effect on October 1, 1990. Throughout the winter months it will be difficult to distinguish between those workers terminated due to usual seasonal downturns, the cyclical decline in home building, or the loss of timber supply from spotted owl protection measures. It probably will not be until the spring of 1991, when there would normally be a surge in lumber activity, that we will know the full impact of the spotted owl plans.

Food Processing Functions Finish In The Fall

Employment at food and kindred products manufacturers scaled back by 1,600 in November. Employment in this industry usually reaches its peak in September, in conjunction with the apple harvest, and its low-point in January, in conjunction with the dead of winter. The dead of winter may be earlier this year.

Instruments Noteworthy

Job prospects in instruments and related products dimmed over the month. Layoffs pulled employment down by 300. As of November, total payrolls were running 900 below year-earlier levels. The industry, throughout the seven-year expansion to 1989, had added employment at a rate more than twice that of the total economy. Current adjustments appear to be temporary and relatively confined.

A Million Gallons Here, A Million Gallons There, and Soon You're Talking About Real Water

Despite the November drop in construction employment, payrolls continue to hold at record levels. The total number of wage and salary construction jobs in November 1990 was still 9,900 or 9 percent above the like month in 1989.

The month-to-month movement appeared to impact each industry group – general building, heavy construction, and special trades contractors. Heavy construction, though, experienced the largest absolute and percent job decline. Whether this cut-back was entirely weather-related is not clear. Nonetheless, the western Washington region was beset with severe weather conditions in November, curtailing many out-doors activities and resulting in several large projects being put on hold.

One project, in particular, will be more difficult to complete as a result of the weather. High winds and heavy rains were factors in the sinking of the old I-90 floating bridge. The renovation project was to be completed as an adjunct to the new I-90 bridge. Now it is uncertain what the status, let alone the timing, of that phase will be.

Trade Playing It Safe?

With all the talk of recession, one would expect retailers to be cautious this recent holiday season. Retail activity

usually begins building in November. Over the last three years, an average of 5,700 additional staff were hired between October and November. Taking into account the 600 food store workers involved in a labor management dispute, 5,400 workers were added this past November. Many retailers had the usual high volumes of holiday foot-traffic and therefore needed the additional sales staff. The question now is whether sales matched the level of activity or merely more shoppers buying less.

Business Services

Business services (-500) took a step backward in November. The majority of the change was in personnel supply firms. This seems to be a typical pattern for these establishments. Last year, business services employment fell a like amount in the October-November period.

The third quarter is the high point for activity in this industry when demand for temporary summer replacements is at its zenith. In contrast, the last quarter of the year is a slow period. Fewer workers plan vacations in the fall and winter months and most businesses are fully staffed.

Business services overall is still in a growth mode. Despite the October-to-November downturn, the over-the-year gain measured 5.9 percent. In comparison, total wage and salary growth averaged 3.5 percent.

Health Shows Signs Of Life

Health services continued to track well above the norm, adding another 500 workers to its payrolls in November. Demand for health-care is obviously unquenchable. Growth of health-care jobs over the prior 12 months has been double that of total wage and salary employment. And most of that growth has come not at hospitals but at clinics and specialized health care facilities.

Education Catching Up With Students

State and local education continued its usual fall build-up in November. Additional non-certified staff totalled 1,000. Typically, November marks the high for the year in education with 175,800 recorded in the latest month. The increase over-the-year measured 3,600 or 2 percent.

AREA TRENDS

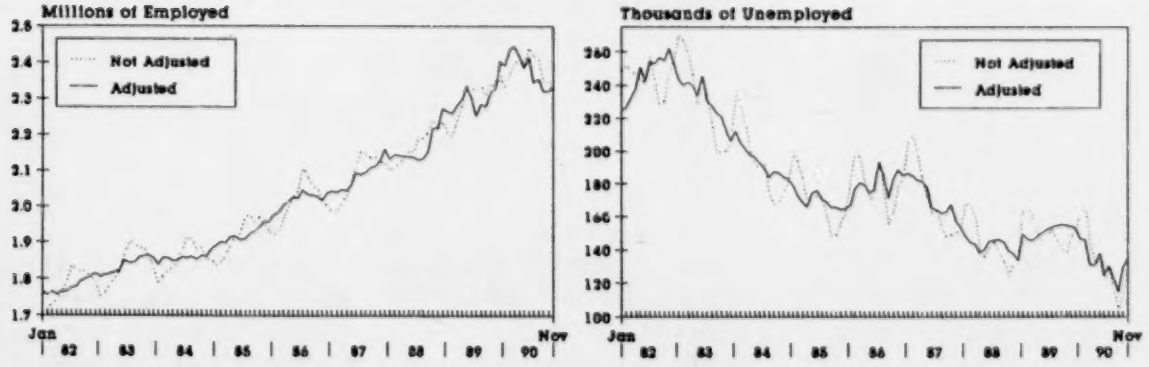
The majority of Washington's labor markets reported higher unemployment between October and November. Only King, Clark, Lewis, and Mason counties improved over the month. The latter primarily reflects Christmas tree harvesting in the Shelton area.

The last three months of the year are normally characterized by wide swings in employment at the county level. Agricultural labor markets, in general, show large jumps in unemployment rates as farm activity moves to wintertime lows. The Tri-Cities and Yakima, the two agriculturally-dependent metropolitan areas of the state, recorded increases in November of 2.1 and 4.6 percentage points, respectively. Both rates, however, were lower than a year before.

The greatest relative increases in unemployment over the month were registered east of the mountains. Eastern Washington's unemployment rate rose two full percentage points on average, from 5.9 percent to 7.9 percent. Western Washington, buoyed by the still strong Seattle economy, experienced a much less severe jump of two-tenths of a percentage point to 4.5 percent.

Areas dependent on the logging and lumber industry fared poorly in November. Their 8.7 percent average unemployment rate was nearly double that of western Washington.

Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment
January 1982 - November 1990



Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

Labor Issues Facing The Legislature

The upcoming 52nd session of the Washington State legislature faces a number of key labor issues affecting a wide range of constituents. Briefly, these include the following:

- *Aid to Timber Workers*. The Legislature will consider ways to provide aid to dislocated timber workers beyond that already provided in federal legislation.
- *Employment Standards Enforcement*. The Legislature will consider more actively enforcing standards and applying stiffer fines and penalties, especially in cases of child labor.
- *Family Leave*. The Legislature may broaden the scope and coverage of existing family leave laws to include greater numbers of workers and greater circumstances.
- *Mandatory Overtime*. The Legislature may regulate hours and pay for mandatory overtime, an issue prompted by the Boeing machinists' strike.
- *Minimum Wage*. The Legislature will hear recommendations for raising the state minimum wage by either a fixed sum or a percentage of the statewide average manufacturing wage.
- *Prevailing wage*. The Legislature will decide whether prevailing wage applies to both on-site and off-site projects, what qualifies as a public works project under the law, and whether there should even be a prevailing wage statute.
- *Age Discrimination*. The Legislature will update existing laws, most likely extending coverage to 70 years and over.
- *Workers Compensation/Vocational Rehabilitation*. The Legislature will consider reforming existing programs affecting injured workers.

Boeing Bags A Billion Bucks

Who says 1990 was a lousy year. At the end of September, The Boeing Company had already earned $1.07 billion in profits for the 1990 calendar year. In distinct contrast to the burgeoning commercial aircraft side, the military operations division will undoubtedly report a loss for the year. Despite the military losses, total profits for the aircraft giant are still expected to surpass $1 billion. At the end of September, the backlog for Boeing aircraft stood at $86 billion.

Kent Firm Really Boring

The Robbins Company of Kent has been involved in an immense and historic project – the Channel Tunnel connecting England and France. The 5 boring machines, or moles, used on the project were built by the Robbins Co. at a cost of $80 million. The machines simultaneously dig, remove rock, and put up tunnel walls. The project is expected to be finished in June of 1993.

Bigger Is Better

The trend towards warehouse/wholesale/membership retail stores took another step forward in November. Costco, the Kirkland based wholesale/retail concern, opened its 66th store at Union Gap. This is only the third Costco outlet in eastern Washington.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

The Big Picture

At the national level, total wage and salary jobs fell 67,000 between October and November. All of that decline was a result of weakness in the goods-producing industries. Mining, manufacturing, and construction payrolls fell 373,000 over the month. The services industries continued to hold their own. As in Washington state, business services scaled back, health services continued to grow, and retailers looked to be cautious.

Is You Is Or Is You Ain't A Recession?

Conventional wisdom tells us that it is a recession when your neighbor is laid-off, and a depression when you are laid-off. In reality there are very specific criteria that must be met before a recession can be officially declared. The National Bureau of Economic Research (the organization designated to make the call) normally points to two consecutive quarters of declining GNP. Third quarter growth in GNP came in at a 1.4 percent annual rate, well above the 0.4 percent pace of the second quarter. Fourth quarter GNP is expected to show a significant decline. If that is the case, given the reading of other economic variables, it is possible for the NBER to declare a recession despite there being only one quarter of GNP decline.

Workers More Productive, OR ELSE !

Growth in worker productivity also proved to be stronger than expected. In the third quarter, productivity rose at a 1.6 percent annual rate. One ingredient missing in the leading indicator series is the movement in the weekly hours of manufacturing workers. It has been noted that employers have been laying off workers more quickly than during other periods of decline. The result would indicate that weekly hours should remain stable and productivity should rise in the fourth quarter.

Paying Through The Pump

The tremendous surge in oil prices has brought about a significant increase in consumer prices. In November, the Consumer Price Index for the nation rose at a 6.3 percent annual rate. The most recent Seattle-Everett-Tacoma index, for the first half of 1990, reported a similar 6.4 percent increase. That pace, however, was a result of the jump in Puget Sound housing prices. Local CPI figures for the second half of 1990 will report the effect of higher oil.

Consumer Price Index

(All items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City Average	Nov 90	Oct 90	Nov 89	Oct 90	Nov 89
	133.8	133.5	125.9	0.2%	6.3%
Seattle†	Jan-Jun 1990	Jan-Jun 1989		Jan-Jun 1989	
	124.2	116.7		6.4%	

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Prepared by Robert W. Baker, Senior Economic Analyst

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

(In Thousands) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Industry	Nov 1990 (Prel)	Oct 1990 (Rev)	Nov 1989 (Rev)	Oct 1989 (Rev)	Numeric Change: Oct 1990 to Nov 1990	Numeric Change: Nov 1989 to Nov 1990
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	2,179.3	2,178.7	2,103.8	2,100.1	0.6	75.5
MANUFACTURING	363.9	366.7	369.4	371.7	-2.8	-5.5
Durable Goods	256.6	257.6	262.9	262.7	-1.0	-6.3
Lumber & Wood Products	38.9	40.1	40.6	41.4	-1.2	-1.7
Furniture & Fixtures	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	-0.1	-0.2
Primary Metals	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.2	0.0	-0.3
Aluminum	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.0	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metals	12.3	12.5	12.2	12.3	-0.2	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	19.6	19.6	19.2	19.2	0.0	0.4
Electronic & Other Electrical Equip	12.3	12.3	11.9	12.0	0.0	0.4
Transportation Equipment	128.5	127.9	133.2	132.0	0.6	-4.7
Aircraft and Parts	114.2	113.5	116.2[3]	115.7[3]	0.7	-2.0
Instruments & Related	14.0	14.3	14.9	14.9	-0.3	-0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	0.2	0.3
Nondurable Goods	107.3	109.1	106.5	109.0	-1.8	0.8
Food & Kindred Products	37.8	39.4	37.2	39.7	-1.6	0.6
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	14.0	15.4	14.0	16.6	-1.4	0.0
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.1	-0.2	-0.5
Paper & Allied Products	18.1[2]	18.1[2]	18.3	18.3	0.0	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	0.0	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.3	13.2	12.5	12.5	0.1	0.8
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	-0.1	0.0
MINING & QUARRYING	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	-0.1	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	122.0	125.9	112.1	115.8	-3.9	9.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMM., & UTIL.	114.4	114.6	111.3	111.1	-0.2	3.1
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	539.0	535.6	516.3	511.2	3.4	22.7
Wholesale Trade	133.4[2]	134.8	128.3	129.0	-1.4	5.1
Retail Trade	405.6	400.8	388.0	382.2	4.8	17.6
General Merchandise	40.6	38.4	42.8	39.9	2.2	-2.2
Food Stores	68.0[2]	68.6	64.5	63.9	-0.6	3.5
Eating & Drinking	145.0	145.2	134.9	135.1	-0.2	10.1
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	117.6	117.8	114.0	113.9	-0.2	3.6
Finance	53.3	53.2	51.8	51.7	0.1	1.5
SERVICES	511.5	511.5	485.3	485.1	0.0	26.2
Hotels & Lodging	27.0	27.3	25.9	26.2	-0.3	1.1
Business Services	84.1	84.6	79.4	79.9	-0.5	4.7
Health Services	153.2	152.7	143.1	142.7	0.5	10.1
Hospitals	50.4	50.2	47.4	47.2	0.2	3.0
GOVERNMENT	407.0	402.6	391.7	387.5	4.4	15.3
Federal	73.6	73.9	72.2	72.5	-0.3	1.4
State	120.1	120.2	115.1	114.6	-0.1	5.0
State Education	63.4	63.0	62.5	61.3	0.4	0.9
Local	213.3	208.5	204.4	200.4	4.8	8.9
Local Education	112.4	109.2	109.7	106.4	3.2	2.7
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Workers involved in labor-management disputes.

[3]Labor dispute in aircraft affecting 42,900 workers from October 4 to November 22 not reflected as workers were on the job a portion of the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 1/3/91
Benchmark: 1989

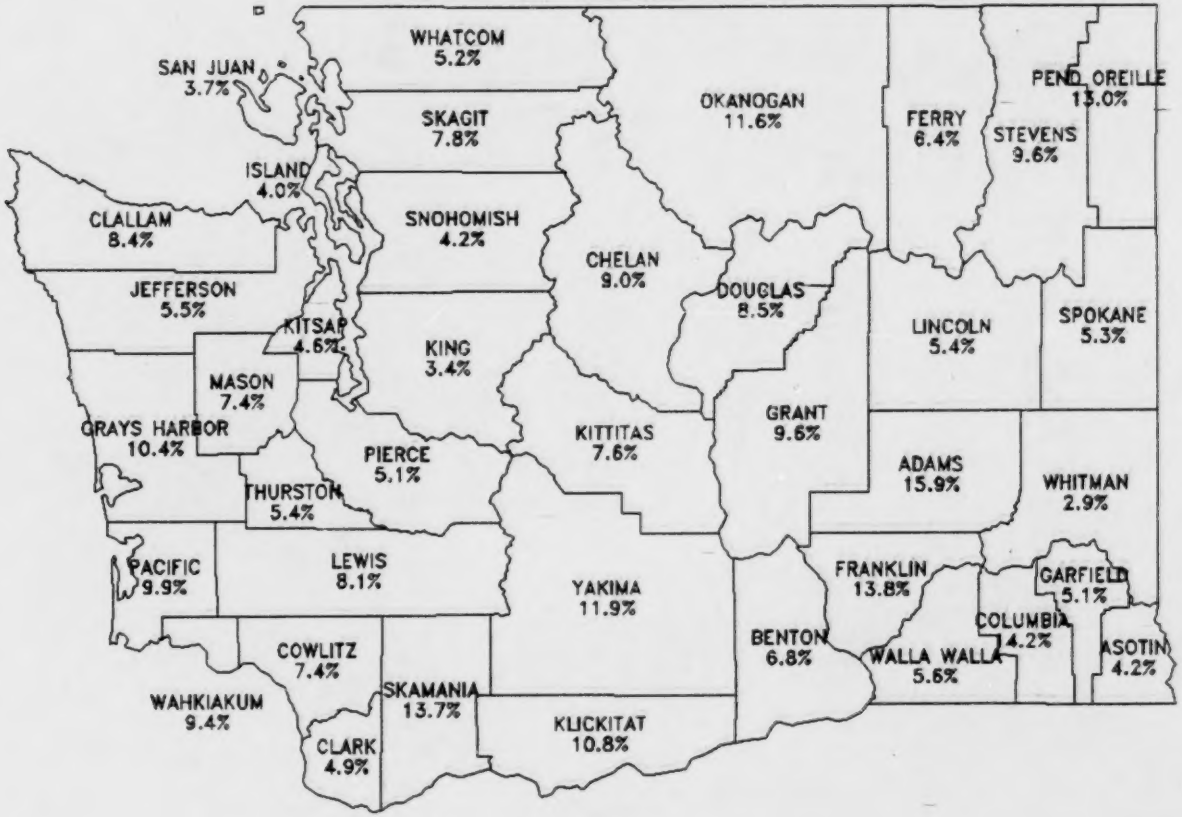
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	November 1990 Preliminary†				October 1990 Revised†				November 1989 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State Total	2,461,700	2,332,900	128,800	5.2	2,465,500	2,350,700	114,800	4.7	2,473,000	2,325,400	147,600	6.0
Bellingham MSA	67,700	64,200	3,500	5.2	67,300	64,200	3,100	4.6	66,700	62,700	4,000	6.0
Bremerton MSA	80,400	76,700	3,700	4.6	80,000	76,500	3,500	4.4	81,600	77,400	4,200	5.1
Olympia MSA	83,300	78,800	4,500	5.4	81,300	76,900	4,400	5.4	81,800	76,600	5,200	6.4
Seattle PMSA	1,119,600	1,079,200	40,400	3.6	1,106,500	1,067,300	39,200	3.5	1,120,900	1,074,600	46,300	4.1
King County‡	883,100	852,700	30,400	3.4	873,600	843,300	30,300	3.5	885,000	849,000	36,000	4.1
Snohomish County‡	236,500	226,500	10,000	4.2	233,000	224,000	9,000	3.9	235,900	225,600	10,300	4.4
Spokane MSA	171,000	161,900	9,100	5.3	169,400	160,800	8,600	5.1	172,300	161,300	11,000	6.4
Tacoma PMSA	254,400	241,400	13,000	5.1	251,400	239,200	12,200	4.9	257,300	242,500	14,800	5.8
Tri-Cities MSA	68,900	63,100	5,800	8.4	71,400	66,900	4,500	6.3	68,900	62,100	6,800	9.9
Benton County‡	53,000	49,400	3,600	6.8	55,500	52,400	3,100	5.6	53,100	48,600	4,500	8.5
Franklin County‡	15,900	13,700	2,200	13.8	15,900	14,500	1,400	8.8	15,800	13,500	2,300	14.6
Vancouver PMSA	124,900	118,800	6,100	4.9	125,900	119,500	6,400	5.1	126,600	119,400	7,200	5.7
Yakima MSA	93,500	82,400	11,100	11.9	101,800	94,400	7,400	7.3	94,400	81,100	13,300	14.1
Adams	6,350	5,340	1,010	15.9	7,130	6,690	440	6.2	6,360	5,460	900	14.2
Asotin	9,670	9,260	410	4.2	9,730	9,330	400	4.1	9,340	8,840	500	5.4
Clallam	24,060	22,040	2,020	8.4	23,830	22,270	1,560	6.5	25,200	22,850	2,350	9.3
Columbia	1,480	1,270	210	14.2	1,480	1,320	160	10.8	1,590	1,320	270	17.0
Cowlitz	38,290	35,450	2,840	7.4	38,070	35,470	2,600	6.8	38,260	35,020	3,240	8.5
Ferry	3,110	2,910	200	6.4	3,260	3,060	200	6.1	3,180	2,830	350	11.0
Garfield	980	930	50	5.1	1,030	990	40	3.9	1,010	970	40	4.0
Grant	24,450	22,110	2,340	9.6	26,620	24,840	1,780	6.7	25,870	22,920	2,950	11.4
Grays Harbor	26,730	23,950	2,780	10.4	26,940	24,710	2,230	8.3	28,100	24,910	3,190	11.4
Island	21,740	20,870	870	4.0	21,690	20,950	740	3.4	21,520	20,540	980	4.6
Jefferson	8,760	8,280	480	5.5	8,850	8,420	430	4.9	8,670	8,110	560	6.5
Kittitas	12,230	11,300	930	7.6	12,470	11,790	680	5.5	12,160	11,180	980	8.1
Klickitat	7,780	6,940	840	10.8	8,090	7,400	690	8.5	8,010	7,080	930	11.6
Lewis	25,220	23,170	2,050	8.1	25,140	22,990	2,150	8.6	26,200	23,810	2,390	9.1
Lincoln	4,100	3,880	220	5.4	4,150	4,000	150	3.6	4,200	3,950	250	6.0
Mason	13,740	12,720	1,020	7.4	14,780	13,670	1,110	7.5	14,680	13,690	990	6.7
Okanogan	16,090	14,220	1,870	11.6	17,890	16,600	1,290	7.2	16,090	14,170	1,920	11.9
Pacific	7,450	6,710	740	9.9	7,440	6,780	660	8.9	7,860	6,950	910	11.6
Pend Oreille	3,080	2,680	400	13.0	3,090	2,760	330	10.7	3,490	2,970	520	14.9
San Juan	5,450	5,250	200	3.7	5,750	5,610	140	2.4	5,180	4,990	190	3.7
Skagit	39,420	36,340	3,080	7.8	39,400	37,060	2,340	5.9	37,460	34,310	3,150	8.4
Skamania	2,110	1,820	290	13.7	2,060	1,830	230	11.2	2,230	1,880	350	15.7
Stevens	11,740	10,610	1,130	9.6	11,770	10,840	930	7.9	11,950	10,930	1,020	8.5
Wahkiakum	1,280	1,160	120	9.4	1,250	1,160	90	7.2	1,400	1,230	170	12.1
Walla Walla	24,140	22,790	1,350	5.6	24,340	23,100	1,240	5.1	24,250	22,580	1,670	6.9
Wenatchee Labor Area	39,000	35,560	3,440	8.8	44,600	41,930	2,670	6.0	38,170	34,600	3,570	9.4
Chelan County‡	25,900	23,570	2,330	9.0	29,580	27,800	1,780	6.0	25,330	22,940	2,390	9.4
Douglas County‡	13,100	11,980	1,120	8.5	15,010	14,130	880	5.9	12,840	11,660	1,180	9.2
Whitman	19,250	18,690	560	2.9	19,850	19,440	410	2.1	20,280	19,700	580	2.9

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology. Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

NOVEMBER 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

STATE OF WASHINGTON = 5.2%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary November Production Workers & Nonsuspervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Nov 90	Oct 90	Nov 89	Nov 90	Oct 90	Nov 89	Nov 90	Oct 90	Nov 89
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES[1]	213,451	$523.64	$522.45	$388.11	39.7	40.5	33.2	$13.19	$12.90	$11.69
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	32,319	$462.50	$465.75	$446.02	38.8	40.5	40.4	$11.92	$11.50	$11.04
Primary Metal Industries	10,122	$574.38	$560.28	$558.58	42.8	42.0	43.1	$13.42	$13.34	$12.96
Fabricated Metal Products	9,937	$490.42	$490.23	$464.94	40.8	41.3	40.5	$12.02	$11.87	$11.48
Machinery	19,789	$428.13	$428.53	$395.41	40.2	39.9	39.7	$10.65	$10.74	$9.96
Food and Kindred Products	27,450	$355.59	$373.18	$348.21	36.1	39.2	36.5	$9.85	$9.52	$9.54
Chemical and Allied Products	4,649	$667.07	$693.16	$647.87	42.3	43.0	42.4	$15.77	$16.12	$15.28
Transportation Equipment	56,757	$678.30	$671.72	$240.13[2]	42.0	42.3	18.5[2]	$16.15	$15.88	$12.98[2]
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	92,943	$634.74	$656.50	$615.76	36.5	37.6	36.5	$17.39	$17.46	$16.87
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	479,444	$284.90	$285.21	$267.89	30.7	30.9	30.1	$9.28	$9.23	$8.90

[1]Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

[2]Labor dispute in aircraft affecting 42,900 workers from October 4 to November 22.

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